

FOUR RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN

Germans Made Attack on
London on Clear, Calm
Night

BATTLE KEPT UP
FOR TWO HOURS

And Several Bombs Were
Dropped Despite Ef-
forts of Defenders

London, May 20.—A calm, summer-like night tempted the Germans to try last night their first air raid on London since March 7, and four of the raiders fell before the defenses of London.

The moon was shining brightly when the raiders crossed the southeastern point and headed for the metropolis. The firing was almost continuous for more than two hours and was unusually severe. Several bombs were dropped by the raiders.

The number of enemy aircraft is not known, but they seem to have been more numerous than usual.

ADVISED OVERTHROW OF GOVERNMENT

I. W. W. Said That by Quick Concerted
Revolution U. S. Government
Could Be Overthrown.

Chicago, May 18.—The membership of the Industrial Workers of the World was advised through the official organ Solidarity on July 15, 1917, that by a quick concerted, revolution the American government could be overthrown and the workers rise up as leaders, according to evidence introduced at the trial of 112 members charged with violation of the espionage act yesterday.

Letters between Graber and William D. Haywood, whom the government charges directed the alleged anti-war campaign from Chicago headquarters, told of strike agitation in the big industrial districts of Pennsylvania, Maryland and other eastern states.

Leaders of the organization made no attempt to conceal their surprise over the conviction last night of William Edson, whose case was the first in federal district court here under the espionage act. He was charged with willfully attempting to cause disloyalty and refusal of duty in the country's military forces.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM BUREAU.

Notes for Week Ending May 18.

While too late for those who have already planted their potatoes, the number of inquiries coming to this office regarding the treatment of seed potatoes for scab makes it seem worth while printing in this column methods for treatment. More complete directions can be secured from the circular furnished free by application to the county agent.

Seed treatment with disinfectants is useful to destroy the germs of the scab which are present on the seed potatoes. If the potato contains no scab, there is little value from the treatment. It will not prevent injury from scab germs already in the soil or manure. Scab is less troublesome on acid than on alkaline soils—hence wood ashes and fresh stable manure tend to increase scab.

When black scab, as well as ordinary scab is present, corrosive sublimate is more effective than formaldehyde. This is a violent poison—hence not so desirable. The formula to use is one ounce of corrosive sublimate to seven and one-half gallons of water. Soak potatoes 30 minutes in this solution. Dissolve the sublimate in a small amount of hot water, using a non-metal container. The sublimate corrodes metal and is reduced in strength. It does not injure the hands, but is deadly poison taken internally, to man or beast. The solution grows weaker rapidly and cannot be used over four times without renewing.

Formaldehyde is used in proportion of one pint to 30 gallons of water, soaking for 30 minutes. This solution is not poisonous and does not make the potato unfit for eating purposes. It does not grow weaker with use, and can be used over and over.

Seed potatoes are usually treated just before planting. It should be applied before cutting. It will injure the sprouts which have started.

Two days were spent this week with a committee of East Brookfield farmers, E. W. Snow, R. A. Wilcox and Don Salter, visiting co-operative creameries and the Vermont experiment station. Creameries were visited at Richmond, Stowe, Irasburg and East Hardwick. The committee returned enthusiastic over such an organization. They also realized more fully the cost of putting a well equipped plant into operation, and the necessity of continued co-operation on the part of the patrons. All the creameries visited considered themselves as successfully carrying out the principles of co-operation and were paying a higher price than the average creamery of the state.

Recipe for the week: Oat and Corn Flour Bread—1 cup liquid, 2 to 4 table-spoons fat, 4 table-spoons syrup, 2 eggs, 6 table-spoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1½ cups (5 ounces) corn flour, 1½ cups (5 ounces) ground rolled oats.

Summary for week ending May 18:

Mr.	Miss
Loveland, Don.	4.3
Days in field	4.3
Days in office	2.7
Letters written	19
Calls at headquarters	3
Meetings	2
Farm visits made	13
Attendance	445
Miles traveled	46

E. H. Loveland, County Agent.

GROTON

Make an effort to see the Nellie Gill Players present "The Two of Us" in Groton to-night. Adults 25c, children 25c. Prices include war tax—adv.

Gray Hair
Hair Health
A very mercurial preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for itching scalp and as a hair dressing. It is not a dye. Common use builds up all organs, ready to use when you wish. BULLOCK & CO. NEWARK, N. J.

NEW YORKERS START DRIVE

Adopting Pres. Wilson's Slogan, "Give Until It Hurts,"
They Work for Red Cross

HOPE TO RAISE
QUARTER OF FUND

House to House Canvass and
Intensive Industrial Cam-
paign Under Way

New York, May 20.—With the stimulus of the personal appeal made by President Wilson here on Saturday night as an encouragement, 500,000 men and women campaigners in New York City today began the week's campaign to raise in this district at least one-fourth of the national Red Cross war fund of \$100,000,000. The president's words, "Give until it hurts," was the slogan adopted by each worker in the house to house canvass of the city.

Aside from the personal appeals, an intensive industrial campaign to interest every corporation and thousands of stores of all descriptions was begun. It was stated that more than fifty per cent of the stores here had agreed to set apart at least ten per cent of their gross sales on some one day during the week for the Red Cross. Five large benefits have been arranged by theatrical interests to raise funds and 500 motion picture theatres will give special exhibitions.

The progress of the drive was recorded by huge "thermometers" in various sections of the city and at 3 o'clock the hundreds of city church bells tolled off the amount raised or pledged.

ITALIAN FORCES IN GOOD CONDITION

Lines Have Been Strengthened and Whole
Region Is Interlarded with Power-
ful Defenses.

Headquarters Italian Army, May 20 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—The Italian and allied forces on the mountain front are in the best of condition. The winter months have been utilized in strengthening the defenses and reinforcing lines of works until the whole region is interlarded with powerful systems of defense and attack. There are vast stores of guns and ammunition, and the spirit of the men is one of confidence and eagerness for an approaching conflict in the mountain regions.

General Plummer, commander of the British forces, recently announced their establishment in new positions in the mountain sector around Siga, and General Diaz' bulletins now refer to the operations of the British forces on that mountain region. The French too, who made their brilliant stroke in Mount Tomba, are also in this mountain region. It is here that three Austrian armies under Field Marshal Conrad Von Hertendorf are in position: the 10th army, 11th army and what is known as the Kraus army, under General Kraus. These armies comprise in the neighborhood of 40 divisions, besides several divisions of reserves; while on the Pieve front the Austrian commander, Borevich, has about 15 divisions and some reserves. The divisions on the north recently have been strengthened by fresh troops brought from Austria's sections of the Russian and Rumanian fronts which no longer need their attention.

This enemy concentration has been going on steadily for months and the Italian and allied forces have also made powerful preparations for the coming campaign. The main cause for this shifting of attention from the Pieve to the mountain line is of a strategic character. The Italian front has two main branches, one running northward from the Adriatic at a point 12 miles east of Venice; and the other turning westward across the mountain regions and running irregularly up to the Swiss frontier. When the enemy made his move in the first present campaign, he was felt along the Pieve as the enemy swept in from the east. But later, when the Italians threw the enemy into the river at Fagare and Zenson and established a solid defense of the river line, the enemy turned his attention to the north and began pressing down on the mountains.

Most of the enemy forces first brought to the Pieve line were gradually withdrawn to the mountain line. Von Below's German divisions were among those shifted from the Pieve to the mountains, before Von Below went to the French front. The British reinforcements, which first took position on the upper Pieve at Montello, soon found that the enemy artillery had slackened off to almost nothing, and that the enemy positions on the east bank were apparently deserted. The British made many raids across the river but met little opposition, and there was some prospect this would permit an advance by the Italians and their allies eastward into the region invaded by the enemy but held by them with reduced forces.

It was evident, however, that the enemy's inactivity on the Pieve was part of a strategic plan, by which his massing of forces on the north would not only permit him to make an offensive in the mountain region, but would also give him a position on the Italian left flank in case of an Italian advance across the Pieve into the invaded region. He was willing therefore to leave the Pieve with comparatively light forces, and concentrate most of his strength in the mountains.

With General Pershing's expeditionary forces the closest touch is kept through divisional and regimental medical officers, while representatives of the department of information and casualties and the department of home service are in constant contact with the men whether in the hospital, training camp or field. Red stations and canteens operated by the American women have been established along the lines of communication, and emergency needs for hospital supplies, drugs and comforts readily are supplied from warehouses maintained at strategic points along the line.

To the civilian and soldier in France the message of America's friendship has been carried in countless ways. It is Eliot Wadsworth, of the war council, who has just returned from a three months' observation trip to Europe. "Supplies for thousands of hospitals; rest and food for hundreds of soldiers at railroad junctions; food, clothing and transportation for refugees driven from their homes; and a helping hand in their housing and the beginning again of their housekeeping are a few of the activities."

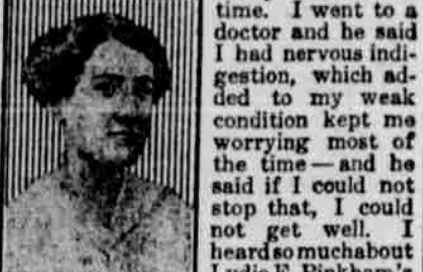
With a vision that has distinguished its work since America's entrance into the war, the Red Cross already has established at Berne, Switzerland, large warehouses containing supplies of food and clothing for Americans in German prison camps. Packages for the prisoners are being sent forward, under arrangements with the German government, and through Red Cross channels there comes practically the only official information concerning those Americans who have fallen into German hands.

Supplementary to its other activities is a campaign of the Red Cross to combat the ravages of tuberculosis in France. Every protection is given the dependents of men at the front, and special efforts are made to effect a recovery in the cases of those soldiers who have become subject to the disease as a result of long detention in prison camps. In England the British Red Cross has carried on a splendid work since the beginning of the war. However, the American organization has contributed from the war funds more than two and a

THIS WEEK, NERVOUS MOTHER

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's
Vegetable Compound
Restored Her Health.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I was very weak, always tired, my back ached, and I felt sickly most of the time. I went to a doctor and he said I had nervous indigestion, which added to my weak condition kept me worrying most of the time—and he said if I could not stop that, I could not get well. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my husband wanted me to try it. I took it for a week and felt a little better. I kept it up for three months, and I feel fine and can eat anything now without distress or nervousness."—Mrs. J. WORTHLINE, 2842 North Taylor St., Philadelphia, Pa.



The majority of mothers nowadays overdo, there are so many demands upon their time and strength; the result is invariably a weakened, run-down, nervous condition with headaches, back-ache, irritability and depression—and soon more serious ailments develop. It is at such periods in life that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will restore a normal healthy condition, as it did to Mrs. Worthline.

WILSON COMMENDS
RED CROSS WORK
Says the War Council Has Faithfully
and Economically Administered the
People's Trust, and Asks for
Continued Support.

Washington, May 20.—The American Red Cross, the nation's official mercy organization, launches to-day its second drive for a \$100,000,000 war fund. With its appeal for subscriptions sanctioned and endorsed by President Wilson, the cabinet, General Pershing, Vice Admiral Sims, Cardinal Gibbons and other prominent Americans, the Red Cross has set in motion its vast machinery of 20,000 members in an intensive campaign of one week to obtain funds necessary for the maintenance and expansion of a great system of relief work overseas and at home.

Emphasizing that the war council has "faithfully and economically administered the people's trust," President Wilson, in his recent proclamation announcing the drive, pointed out that the war fund raised in 1917 needed replenishment in order to care "for the welfare of the men in our military and naval forces, and for those dependent upon them, and for the yet more urgent necessities of our allies, military and civilian, who have long borne the brunt of the war."

Contributions to the war fund are described by the president as "the discovery of new opportunities of helpfulness under conditions which translate opportunity into duty."

Last year's fund easily was raised and the campaign to treble the membership went over the top with a rush, so national officials of the organization now maintain a justifiable confidence in the willingness of the American people to respond again to the plea of subscriptions.

Since the first band of American workers sailed last June, the Red Cross has built up a system of relief that extends from the home stations of the destroyers fleets on the Irish coast down to the battle lines in northern Italy. Vast sums of money have been entrusted to the American commissions, but the expenditures have effected a full measure of relief.

Moreover, the generosity of the American people as expressed in the readiness of the Red Cross representatives to devote time and money unsparsingly in an effort to relieve the distress of both the military and civilian population, has imbued in the war-scarred peoples of Europe an enduring love and respect for this nation.

It is in France, the land that has suffered most from Prussian barbarity, that the accomplishments of the Red Cross are most prominent. Headed by James H. Perkins of New York, a great mercy organization has been built up, consisting of 2,000 American men and women. A vast number are unpaid, while the others receive only enough to meet simple living expenses.

With General Pershing's expeditionary forces the closest touch is kept through divisional and regimental medical officers, while representatives of the department of information and casualties and the department of home service are in constant contact with the men whether in the hospital, training camp or field. Red stations and canteens operated by the American women have been established along the lines of communication, and emergency needs for hospital supplies, drugs and comforts readily are supplied from warehouses maintained at strategic points along the line.

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Your Red Cross Fighting Dollars

Your Army and Navy fights to make the "World safe for Democracy."

Your Red Cross fights to make it fit for Democracy.

Fights for your soldiers--yours and your allies--in trench, canteen and hospital.

Fights for the little children, to save them for the nations' upbuildings of tomorrow.

Fights for the swarms of homeless, dazed refugees and "repatriates" thrown out from the war's black whirlpool.

Fights the white plague, tuberculosis, that takes a greater toll than lead and steel.

Fights in every war stricken country to uphold a wrecked and suffering humanity in its struggle for a free existence.

One hundred million dollars to "carry on."

No power of taxation, no interest rate to urge those dollars.

Each one a volunteer, sent willingly and by the heart alone.

The noblest fund of all the billions of this war's vast budgets--because the freest given.

What share is yours? What sacrifice to mobilize those Fighting Red Cross Dollars?

Every cent of every dollar received for the Red Cross War Fund goes for War Relief.

The American Red Cross is the largest and most efficient organization for the relief of suffering that the world has ever seen.

It is made up almost entirely of volunteer workers, the higher executives being without exception men accustomed to large affairs, who are in almost all cases giving their services without pay.

It is supported entirely by its membership fees and by voluntary contributions.

It is today bringing relief to suffering humanity, both military and civil, in every war torn allied country. It plans tomorrow to help in the work of restoration throughout the world.

It feeds and clothes entire populations in times of great calamity. It is there to help your soldier boy in his time of need.

With its thousands of workers, its tremendous stores and smooth running transportation facilities, it is serving as America's advance guard—and thus helping to win the war.

Congress authorizes it. President Wilson heads it. The War Department audits its accounts. Your Army, your Navy and your Allies enthusiastically endorse it.

Twenty-two million Americans have joined it.

200 KILLED IN WAR PLANT BLAST

High Explosive "Lets Go"; Workmen
Are Blown to
Bits.

Pittsburg, May 20.—Probably 200 men were killed Saturday when an explosion of trinitrotoluol demolished the explosives plant of the Ethna Chemical company at Oakdale, on the Pan Handle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, 16 miles from this city. The exact number of dead may not be known for days. The property loss was estimated Saturday night at \$1,500,000.

Five hundred workmen were at work in the plant when they were startled by a report, not much louder than the crack of a pistol. It came from the soda house, but they knew its deadly import, and rushed for the nearest exits. Before they could gain the open, the earth heaved and rocked, and with a roar that was heard for miles, long factory buildings were hurled high into the air, carrying with them ponderous equipment and scores of men.

Immediately the mass of broken beams and twisted timbers broke into a great blaze. Blast after blast followed as the heat reached the tanks of inflammable chemicals, each one scattering the burning embers and endangering property in the entire community. Noxious gases spread over the little valley and surrounding hills, making perilous the work of rescue.

Putting Screws on Disloyalty.
Washington, May 20.—A bill to make disloyal utterances grounds for revoking the citizenship of naturalized Germans

or Austrians has been prepared by the department of justice and soon will be introduced in Congress.

Hundreds of Thousands of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL

DICTIONARIES are in use by business men, engineers, bankers, judges, architects, physicians, farmers, teachers, librarians, clergymen, by successful men and women the world over.

Are You Equipped to Win?
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Write for complete information, prices, etc. Free, a set of Pockets Maps if you name this paper.
C. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

HAS ROCK-LIKE CONFIDENCE.

Kaiser Says His People Will Be Equal to
Great Tasks of Future.

Amsterdam, May 18.—"I have rock-like confidence that my people will be equal to the great tasks of the future," the Cologne Volks Zeitung quotes Emperor William as saying when inspecting the graves of soldiers during his recent visit to Aix La Chapelle.

"The soldier who has struggled through the iron time of the world war will be a teacher and leader of the growing youths at home in building up and consolidating the reborn empire."

\$27.00 Buys a Thor

The Best Sweeper Made

Barre Electric Company

For Your Electrical Wants
Telephone 98-W
Barre, Vermont

THE NEW 25c SIZE RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Will give all a chance to try the genuine rather than some inferior article.

USED AS A
LINIMENT

"STOPS PAIN" INSTANTLY
Rub It On { It Does Not Blister

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Sore Muscles, RADWAY & CO., 206 Centre St., NEW YORK.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes
Indigestion. Druggists
refund money if it fails. 25c

FAIR WEATHER THIS WEEK.

Except Showers About the Middle of the Week.

Washington, May 20.—The weather bureau has issued the following forecast for the week beginning to-day:

Fair weather, except showers about middle of the week. Nearly normal temperatures.